WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

Begin It Now!

It is said that British troops and ships of war have been summoned to Halifax to strengthen with the display of force weakness of the Canadian argument, to bully and intimidate Amerifishing vessels in Canadian waters. While a fleet of Canadian cruisers keeps our fishermen out of Canadian inshore fishing grounds, a fleet of Canadian fishing vessels is catching herring in American waters at Eastport; and the Canadian fishermen do not conceal their contempt for a nation which is beipless to protect its citizens. At any moment our fishermen at Eastport may lose their patience. Blood may be shed, and the United States, in vindication of the national honor before the world, be forced into a war whose beginnings must be full of sickening disaster.

The Canadians do not believe that we will fight. England does not believe that we will fight. They know how wretchedly unprepared for war we are. The English character must have undergone au extreme and hitherto unnoticed change if England and Canada do not act with brutal insolance and putragrous aggressiveness toward so weak a nation as this is known to be on the water and at the water's edge. There will be plenty of fair words and procrastinating politeness and honeyed assurances from Downing street, but the word to weaken will not be sent to Ottawa until England is convinced that the United States are at length awake to their danger. When it is known that the American people are not bubbling over with braggadocio, but in firm earnest, and with all practicable means preparing to repair their long negligence and put themselves in a state of defence—hating war, but too wise to gamble on the chances of perpetual peace -then, and not before, will Canada be told to stop its reckless policy.

Meanwhile what is done by the Govern-

ment and the people of the United States in face of a threatening probability? When Americans should stand man by man to insist that the work of national self-protection should be begun with instant vigor, we find a part of the press belittling the danger, speering at the Yankee fishermen—they are very poor and humble folk, doubtlesscounting on a change in the English Ministry, spouting tariff, or with illimitable fatu-ity proclaiming that nobody will ever attack us, and that if they do we can lick the universe. Yet if war comes, it will not be the fishermen of Yarmouth and Falmouth, but the inhabitants of Chicago and Detroit and Toledo, of San Francisco and New Orleans and Charleston, of Philadelphia and New York and Boston and Portland, who must bear the brunt. It would be a war in which one side had all the advantage. A few days might strike a blow at American commerce and industry from which they would not recover for a generation. The Aztecs and Peruvians were not more powerless to withstand the Spanish invaders than the people of the United States are to-day to protect their coasts against the vessels of a firstclass modern navy. And yet there are Americaus who scent the danger, profess to believe that coast defence is a pseudonyme of high tariff taxes, and wish the country to wait until the evil day has come. Do these confident gentlemen expect that, if war comes, our enemies will wait until we have built a navy and fortifications and gun foundries before they anchor off Coney Island and blow New York to pieces? Modern war is not conducted in the urbane fashion of the battle of Fontency.

And what are Congress and the President doing? Congress is bent on passing and he apparently bent on signing beggar bills and boodle bills, enormous pension steals. enormous River and Harbor combines, anything to spend money uselessiy or extravagantly. An undying army of pensioners and not a navy of war ships, deepening barbors to make them more accessible to foreign gunboats and not modern forts to defend them-such are the objects on which the rulers of the country are concentrating their energies, slighting the one imperative and inevitable emergency of the hour. The Democratic party, its wings flapped wide apart, diligently pecks out its own eyes in a squabble over jute and iron pigs. The Republican party tries to make a party stalking horse of a great national duty. And so the session slips away.

How long will it take Congress to do something? It seems resolved to squander the surplus; why does it not use a big piece of it in building a navy and coast fortifications and gun foundries? Everything should be postponed to this one great need. It would be a glorious sight to see Mr. Morrison and Mr. RANDALL and all the other Democrats in Congress unite with the Republicans to make a great appropriation for a navy and for coast defence. Make it fifty millions a year, make it seventy-five millions a year, make it a hundred millions a year-only make it large enough, and make it now! There can be no extravagance in complying with the demands of national self-respect. Other Congresses will carry on the patriotic work. It will be glory enough for the Forty-ninth to have begun it with generous and wise foresight. But stop shillyshallying, and show England and the rest of the world that the republic means hereafter to depend upon its strength and not its weakness for its protection against foreign powers.

Churchill and Ireland.

That the Irish Nationalists can look for no direct assistance from Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is plain from the speech in which on Monday the late Chancellor of the Exchequer defined his relation to existing parties. He will support the Ministerial demand for a Coercion act, provided such a measure shall be needed to thwart the Nationalist plan of campaign, and he will not join Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in approving any species of compromise with the Home Rulers which involves the creation of a single legislature for the whole of Ireland. Yet while he thus poses as the firm upholder of the rights of landlords and of the union of the kingdoms, his position of independence and of criticism must weaken the Government in the House of Commons, and hasten that appeal to the country which the so-called loyalists are anxious to defer, but which Gladstonians and Parnellites will spare no pains to bring about. From the moment that Lord Ran-DOLPH invokes the umpireship of the constituencies in the controversy between himself and the Premier, it becomes his interest to have their judgment pronounced as

apeedily as possible. There are many indirect ways in which CHUNCKILL can contribute to the downfall of Lord SALISBURY without forfeiting his own hold upon the Tory party. In his Monday's speech he intimated that he should not be able to support the estimates unless they terially altered since he had reed from office. The Ministers are prices

thus placed in an awkward predicament. If they now make decided changes in their programme of expendi-ture, they will find it hard to defend their refusal to make them earlier, when they might have averted a dangerous crisis. If they retain the items which were obnoxlous to Lord RANDOLPH, they compel him to justify his course by revealing the grounds of his objections to certain appropriations for naval and military purposes. It is believed that an avowal of the true reasons for Lord RANDOLPH's resignation would involve an exposure of diagraceful wast-fulness, if not of positive corruption in some administrative departments. Should such charges be sustained by a good deal of evidence, some of the younger Tories would undoubt-edly side with Chunchill on a motion disapproving of particular features of the JOSCHEN budget, and they would be backed by the full strength of the Gladstonian and Parnellite parties. Then, if Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN and Sir G. O. TREVELYAN are really able to control about one-balf of the Unionist vote, the Salisbury Government would

have but a faint chance of survival. The friends of Ireland may, therefore, hear without any discouragement that Mr. PAR-NELL's amendment to the address has been rejected. In any contest turning on the naked issue of home rule, the Tory Ministers are certain to be successful in the present House of Commons. They can no more be turned out by directly raising that question, than Mr. GLADSTONE could be driven from power in 1884 by de-nunciation of his disastrous Soudan policy. But just as a section of Mr. GLADSTONE'S followers found in May, 1885, an excuse for deserting him in an objectionable item of the CHILDERS budget, so CHURCHILL'S followers can easily hit upon some pretext in the details of Mr. Goschen's estimatesfor attesting their aversion to a man whom they re ward as an intruder, and of whose inability to strengthen the Cabinet in popular opinion they have just had such mortifying proof at Liverpool.

The City's Charity.

For fourteen years past a volunteer association, composed almost wholly of women, has devoted itself with great patience and exemplary devotion to the task of visiting and inspecting Believue Hospital and the other public institutions of charity in this sity. It is known as the New York County Visiting Committee, and its report for 1886 is just published.

From this document we learn that on the ist of last October the whole number of persons in the institutious inspected by the committee was 13,925, of whom 1,122 were officers and employees. The number of patients under treatment in the different hospitals during the year was:

Bellevus Hospital	4.105	Total. 12,311
Alcoholic cells	176	2,085 178 794
Gouvernmer 263	182 2.672	543
Ward's Island, Homospathic2583 Randali's Island, Children's 371	75A 335	8,321
Randail's Island, Adult	356 3H1	72A 1,955 655
Total		30,838

Of these, 2,253 died during the year. The daily cost of maintenance ranged from 29 cents per head at the Homosopathic, to 35 cents at the Charity, and 45 cents at Bellevue. The admirable management of the Emergency, or Maternicy Hospital, is shown by the low death rate, only 8 out of 176 mothers confined having died. At the Charity, too, with 463 births, there were only 4 deaths of mothers, an extremely low death rate. The death rate in the Infants' Hospital at Raudall's Island was also lower than last year, the mortality among the babies having been 338 out of 1,002, or about one-third, in 1886, as against 511 out of 1,180, or nearly one-half, in 1885. By far the greater part of the deaths during the year occurred among the "orphan" bables, of whom over 58 per cent. died, while of the "mothers' children" the mortality was only about 11 per cent.

The lunatic asylums contained 4,579 patients on the first of last October, and besides there were in other institutions 39 epileptics and 202 idiots. The number admitted to the workhouses during the year was 21,782, of whom 12,156 were males and 10,025 females. The census of the almshouse at Blackwell's Island was 1.714.

These figures will show how vast is the population of the institutions visited by these charitable women, and afford an indication of the amount of labor they impose on themselves. That this work is performed with thoroughness is shown by the minuteness with which the condition of each hospital and asylum is discussed in the report, and the very precise recommendations for reform and improvement which it makes. These suggestions are too numerous for us to detail them here, but they seem to be all made with good judgment, and they are the more likely to be heeded because those made in the past by this association have been followed with the best results.

A Suggestion From Maine.

This very interesting suggestion comes to us from Togus Springs, in Maine, where is situated a home for disabled volunteer soldiers of the civil war:

"Might not Dr. McGress honorably resign his priestly obligations and adopt some other protestion, such, for instance, as attorney and couns at law! He would make a very able and popular at-torney and connection, and then he would be eligible to an-Mayeralty. Everybody would vote for the Doctor for Mayor. What say you? "JAMES TOAL

We say that if Dr. McGLYNN should resign his priestly functions and adopt some other than the sacred profession, he would be pursuing a strictly honorable course; and, more than that, we say that such would be the only honorable course if he had come to the determination to hold and proclaim doctrines inconsistent with those of the Roman Catholic Church, and to govern his conduct in defiance of its authority.

He may either go out of the Church, as GAVAZZI and HYACINTHE went, for the purpose of attacking its pretensions and assailing its administration in an unrestricted pulpit of his own, or he may follow the suggestion of Mr. Toal and enter some secular profession. But, so long as he remains priest of the Church, he must submit himself to its authority, as our Maine friend, if he is a veteran of the war, was compelled to render obedience to military authority as long

as he was in the service.

It would be difficult for Dr. McGLYNN to enter the profession of the law, for both his age and his habits of life unfit him for such a change. In most kinds of secular employment he would be utterly at sea. From his youth up to now, when he has passed beyond middle age, he has lived under the shelter of the Church, and has been removed from the cares and competitions of a secular career. Therefore he might find himself almost as helpless as a child if he should be sent out at his age to engage in the tussie with the world. Even now he is prostrated by the consequences of the first step he has taken outside of his priestly routine, and possibly he might be utterly crushed if he saw below him the necessity of following any such proposal as that of Mr. TOAL.

from everybody voting for him, he would probably get a much smaller yote than Mr. George did, for his candidacy would shock atholic sentiment and drive off a large part of the support received by the Labor candidate last November. Besides, Mr. Groron proposes to run the Labor party for his own benefit, and he wants Dr. McGLYNN as an obedient assistant, not as a powerful rival.

Where to Reduce.

It is reported that the Board of Education have under consideration a proposition to reduce the salaries of the teachers, the great

majority of whom are women. We do not believe that they will dare to do It, though, as their counsel has advised them. they have an undoubted right to make the reduction. Some of the teachers, we observe, are bitterly assailing this lawyer for returning such an opinion in response to a request for advice from the Commissioners, but of course he could do nothing else. Whether the Board shall exercise their rights and powers in the matter is another question, in which he has no voice.

Undoubtedly the expenditures of the Board of Education should be reduced, and greatly reduced, but it is a shame to talk of making the saving by cutting down the moderate pay of the very teachers who do the best and the only really necessary work that is done in the free schools. The women whose salaries would be decreased are almost wholly engaged in the primary and elementary instruction to provide which the schools were alone established. They teach the vast malority of the children, and, with the help of such male teachers as are associated with them in that department of instruction, give all the education for which the people should be taxed.

The opportunity for reduction comes after their work is done, and it is large enough to enable the Commissioners to cut off a great part of the expenses of the Board of Education. Only a small number of pupils in proportion to the whole want anything more than the instruction of the primary departments and the lower grades of the grammar schools, and yet by far the most expensive of the whole machinery of the school system is employed for the benefit of the little minority who desire to obtain further education at the public cost.

There is, accordingly, no excuse whatever for the Board of Education's alarming the really indispensable teachers by taking under consideration a proposition for reducing their slender pay. They should rather give their thought to the maturing of a plan for so limiting the course of instruction that there would be no others besides those teachers to pay, .Then a saving which would amount to something could be made. Such a reduction, too, instead of injuring the school system, would be of positive benefit.

. The Burden on New York.

Leaving out of consideration the question whether the strike is good or bad for the Knights of Labor or for the coal companies or steamship companies, is it good for the city of New York? Everybody is interested in that question.

A shipowner was asked a few days ago if he had been able to get coal for his vessel's next voyage. He replied that he had enough to steam to Newport News with, and "here-after," said he, "I shall always coal at Newport News." New York will suffer to the extent of that customer lost; and in the natural order of things there must be many others.

This brings us to a proposition from which we can see no escape. This is that while it is conceivable that a central organization, such as the Knights of Labor, might gain the control of all the laborers in a great city, it would practically destroy the city. Trade shuns worry and uncertainty, and if New York is to become the centre of conflict beween employers and employed, trade will go elsewhere-to other cities, where the Walking Delegate ceases from troubling and the Unions are at rest.

The conviction of ex-Alderman O'NETL on unconvicted resident boodlers, but it will be accepted with stern satisfaction by the public. The givers and the takers of the bribes who are yet unwhipped of justice have now additional notice that their turn and time must come. There is a good deal of money to aid their defence, but the force of public opinion, acting in conjunction with the clear story of the facts, is too strong for money or the cleverest manipulation or manufacture of evidence.

The guilty will be punished and the innocent if such there are, will be able to show their innocence. The foois lie a good deal about this town, but

justice here is as sharp and sure as anywhere else in the world.

Our friend of the Courier-Journal says he doesn't know WILLIAM T. COLEMAN of San Francisco. We are sorry for it. Col. WATTERson has lost a good deal of time, but if he lives a little longer he will know him very well. If he would only run over to California and get introduced, he would agree with us that Cong-MAN is one of the most splendid fellows in the world, and a thousand times fitter to be Presiient than half the professional statesmen wh think they have an exclusive right to aspire toward that distinction.

The CLEVELAND boom has collapsed .- Salem Our esteemed contemporary probably refers to Mr. CLEVELAND only.

Thirty-three thousand readers of an English newspaper, Cassell's Saturday Journal competed recently for a prize offered for the best list of the greatest twelve among living men. The results of this competition are somewhat curious. Mr. GLADSTONE led the poils, receiving 32,544 votes, while BISMARCE got 32,245. TENNYSON came third, with 28.064 and DE LESSEPS fourth, with 19,776. The renaining eight members of the great dozen, as determined by this election, are Lord Wolse-LEY, the Marquis of SALISBURY, Count Vox MOLTER, JOHN BRIGHT, LOTA RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, JOHN RUSKIN, HENRY IRVING, and HENRY M. STANLEY. For the last place among the twelve, STANLEY and PASTEUR were almost neck and neck, the explorer beating the hy-drophobicsopher by less than thirty votes.

It will be observed that there is no American smong the greatest twelve, unless STANLEY is counted as an American. Further down in the three American names in a bunch. Their repective ranks in the competition and the num ber of votes that each received is here shown: 17. T. A. EDISON G. 644 18. Key. II W. SRECHER. 5.265 19. GROYER CLEVELAND 5.265

otes that President CLEVELAND loses to bis Mugwamp friend, admirer, and supporter the honor of holding the eighteenth place in the Incidentally, KATLE METZ seems to be all

It will be observed that it is by only fifteen

The humorists predicted that the Hon. JOHN H. REAGAN'S bath, in which he was indulging when Mr. MORRISON'S bill was getting its second horizontalization, would prove fatal to his chances in the Texas Senatorial election : but he has been elected after all. We congratu-late Judge REAGAN on his election, and moreover that it shows the Lone Star State does not object to water when it is used for other than principled and run for Mayor; but, so far

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

cood Referm in the Assessment of Prepariy-Another Heliday Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Senator McMillan introwoed an important bill to-day to provide for the fair and equal assessment of all real prop-erty throughout the State at its full value. The Board of Supervisors of each county is to choose two men who will keep track of all sales of real estate in their county, and from these sales make up the total valuation of the county. In New York four experts are to be hired to aid in the collecting of information. Only genuine transfers for a full money consideration are to be taken into account. Bales of corwhere other consideration than money comes n, are to be excepted. These reports are to be in, are to be excepted. These reports are to be handed in to the State Board of Assessors, who shall sit as an appellate court on the values, Renator Coggraphili offered a bill for a Constitutional Convention of 142 delegates, 78 at large, and 2 from each Benate district. No voter may vote for mire than 39 at large, and one in his district. The election is to be on the third Tuesday in April, and the convention is to assemble the third Tuesday in May.

Benator Reilly added a third to his holiday bills. He has one to make the first Monday of September a holiday, to be known as Labor day; to make every Saturday a holiday, and this leat bill to have a half holiday every Saturday.

Saturday.
In the Assembly Mr. Youngman's primary lection bill was discussed, and went over for amendment. It does not apply to New York or Verschief. amendment. It does not apply to New York or Brooklyn.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Kruse, to prevent the leaving of gas wells uncovered; by Mr. Conover, to repeal the exemption of the New York proposed parks in Westchester county from taxation; by Mr. Baker, the code of evidence; by Mr. Longley, changing the number of trustees of the Brooklyn fremen's fund from 35 to 12; by Mr. Belts, fixing the pay of Brooklyn police at \$1,000 the first year, \$1,00 the second, and \$1,200 afterward; by Mr. Ainaworth, to make School Boards give teachers written contrasts and pay monthly. Boards give tendings warrants and will pay monthly.

A score of bills were progressed and will come up for final passage in a few days.

The Fort Orange Club reception to the Legis ature is to be given to-morrow evening. The ingredients of the punch will be as numerous

agreed that of the punch will be as numerous as usual.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake presented her address to the Lexislature to the members today. She especially requests that the women be allowed to yote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. be allowed to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Excise Committee gave a hearing on the Croeby High License bill this afternoon. Howard Croeby Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society; R. F. Cutting, and Gen. Swayne appeared for it. Mr. Croeby said that President Woodman of the Excise Commission was in favor of the High License bill. It would clean out the groggeries and tensenent-house saloons that absorbed the wares of the workingmen. Gen. Swayne said that he had seen the working of high license in Illinois and Missouri, and the results were favorable. The committee heard the speeches attentively. They will give another hearing next week, but the most powerful arguments of the opponents of the bill will not come out in committee speeches.

of the bill will not come out in committee speaches.
The Senate Cities Committee will report favorably Mr. Griswold's bills providing for the election of Brooklyn aldermen by districts: relative to Brooklyn assessments; relative to Brooklyn tenographers' fees, and allowing the city of Brooklyn to appropriate \$1,500 each to the Brooklyn Hommopathic Hospital and the Home for the Infirm.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon took up the Tilden Trust bill. Lawyer Delos McCurdy of New York saked on behalf of the heirs a postponoment of legislative action for a year, as the matter of the interpretation of the will was now before the courts.

The committee decided in executive session to report the bill favorably to-morrow.

BROTBER WATTERNON'S DESPAIR.

The Old Guard Never Surrenders!-" Out of the Nattle Danger Pluck the Flower Safety"-A Sure Memody for Temperary

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since my observations in THE SUR of Sunday, I have read the agenting letter of the Hon. Henry Wattereon from Washington to his newspaper in Louisville. That letter is a surprise and disappointment to this observer. It is unlike the brave and bold Kentucky journalist, and nust have been evolved in the very depths of depression meeting one evening at Mr. Tilden's—I do not recall the period, but it was subsequent to the supreme viliainy of the Electoral Commission—and it was a rare treat to hear the great statesman and the valiant editor discuss and denounce that infamous of all infamies, and predict not only a most satutary reaction and redress, but growing out thereof overwhelming and permanent prosperity to the Democratic party. And yet all the good that has come from it has been the Administration of President Clark of the President Commission of the president clark of the presid of President Cleveland, so pointedly disapproved of by Mr. Watterson and the majority of the party that elected nim. And worse than all, the proverbially plucky ed-tor despairs of any remedy, either for the next two years or the following four years, counting the latter

term as either for Cleveland or the Republicans!
Is it possible that Mr. Watterson is correct? Cannot the
Democratic party be brought to unite upon Thurman,
Trumbul, Carlisle, or Randall, or upon one or other of I have already named let me mention Charley Walker, He could carry the State and would make a good and safe President. Then there's Watterson himself, or Grady of Georgia; either would make a good Presi-dent and would keep the Irish vote from Blaine.

Mr. Watterson looks upon the Democratic situation revalling in the national capital at this time with tors and Representatives as well as among the people there is but one sentiment, and that is discontent and forehoding. The Republicans are jubilsut and the Democrate are discouraged. The President sits with his back to the scene and says (stoildly), I believe I have done pretty well, considering." Mr. Watterson and his allef that the President and his advisers are wrecking You are asked to repeat this, not because it is agree-

able reading, but to enforce the inquiry raised above whether it is not within the power, as it is certainly the duty, of the masses of the party to appoint delegates to the next Democratic National Convention who will cominate a candidate for President that will unite the nd cannot be supposed to desire defeat either for himself or the party, and, the facts being as stated by Mr. Watterson and admitted by nearly everybody, it must be that he will grace-fully retire and decline a renomination. Or should be prove as arid and obstinate as he has been, we are at a loss to see why the party should suffer. It would appear for the very reasons stated, "forewarned, orearmed," "Out of the mette danger should be blucked the flower safety." The President says: "I believe I have done pretty well, considering." Perhaps he has. He certainly couldn't have done much worse. It was predicted of him. He has fulfilled the prophecy. But the great Demogratic party demand and deserve something more and better. No, no, the case is in no sense so desperate as Mr. Watterson avers. The Democracy are in a large mojority. They are entitled to acceptable nominations. They must not, cannot be disappointed. The next election must not, will not be brown away !

"Pretty well, considering," may be Grover Cleveland's motto. Very well is the only thing that will suit the invincible Democracy. The Hunters of Kentucky inin't feel as Brother Watterson feels when they or fronted the British hosts in 1813 in New Orleans, but hurrahed for Jackson and victory, and the Democracy continued to hurrah for Jackson, and they would do i again if you would give them the chance to hurrah for samuel Jackson Kandall, bringing even the old Key-stone State back to the Democratic phalaux. Don't get scared. Brother Watterson. They who are with us are nore than they who are against us. Let not your he re "Don't give up the ship!" "The Oi Guard never surrenders!"

On Trini for an Election Night Murder, Bernard Muller was placed on trial in New-Bernard Muller was placed on trial in New-ark yesteristy for murder committed on election night, Nov. 2, 1886. Muller boarded with saloon keeper Peter Garg, and was in the saloon on the night in question when a gaing of young toughs entered the place. One of them struck darg with a stone match box, and, sessing a club, the old man attacked them. Three shout were fired in the melse, and John Norrie one of the gang fell upon the side walk with a fatal wound in his back. John Whitbray was shot in the arm and shoulder. Two men who were in the saloon teatified that Multer fired the platol. One with-as said he heard Muller decision. That's the way to fix them," after firing the shout. A jury was soured yesteruay, and several witnesses were examined. The trial will go on to-day.

The Next Bubways to be Dag.

The New York Electric Lines Company, reying on Judge Van Hoesen's recent decision, yeste submitted a communication to the Subway Com sioners, pointing out that it had long since flee its maps and plans with the Commission, and now asks the approval of the same. This was hald on the table. The same that was laid on the table. The property of Spring, to West, to Fourteenth street, was adopted, and the construction company was ordered to begin law worst within inirty days. The extension of the proposed Fifty-signth afreet nutway to fenth are not approved, and work ordered began within thirty days. The new route to the bridge from Vassy street was dispused of in the same way. ners, pointing out that it had long since filed it

From the Meniona Financier.

The success of the Topolobampo colony is still doubtful the region being described as quite aris and not easily encoyable of trigation. Ferhape the Topolobampan pitigring, would have lone being her thay gone to Lewer California. Difficulties of Tapalobampo.

THE FIRHERIES DISPUTE

de on Which Canada Defends her Ac-OTTAWA, Feb. 1.-Notwithstanding the retsence which the Canadian Government has manifested as to the ultimate course they will pursus relative to the fisheries dispute it is enerally understood that they consider their interpretation of the spirit of the treaty of 1818

sufficiently strong to warrant them in main-taining the attitude, both offensive and defensive, which they originally assumed. The such is their policy was clearly ex-pressed by the Hon, Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, a few days ago. The action taken by the United States Senate regarding the fisheries retaliatory bill has aroused public agitation, but the Cabinet Ministers appear to take the matter coolly, and are not in the least dissuaded from continuing the course already pursued. That such will continue to be done until some definite understanding as to the true interpretation of the

the course already pursued. That such will continue to be done until some definite understanding as to the true interpretation of the treaty of 1818 has been arrived at, or some other arrangement concluded between the United States and the imperial authorities, may be sately assumed.

The grounds on which the Dominion authorities base their action were explained to your correspondent to-day by Major Flitton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries. Referring to the distinction made by the Canadian suthorities in not according unto American fishing vessels the same rights in Canadian waters and ports as those grantad to American frading vessels, he said: "The privileges accorded to United States fishing vessels by the treaty of 1818 are atated in terms that cannot be misunderatood, viz, "the entering of bays or harbors for the purpose of shelteri and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever." But the Dominion Government also understood the spirit of this portion of the treaty to refer to the preservation of the mackered fisheries, for if fishing vessels were allowed to transship their cargons through Canadian territory they could discharge a cargo and return to the fishing banks within twenty-four hours, and would thus earry on a wholesale system of despoliation which would tend to destroy the fisheries even more evidently than is now being done, while, on the other hand, if compelled to go to the United States territory before discharging, it takes them at least twenty-four days on the return journey, and thus prevents such rapid despoliation as would otherwise take place. The Government admitted the right of American fishermen to these deep-sea fisheries, but the framing of this partioular portion of the treaty was understood to have the preservation of the fisheries, which were really international property. In view."

Referring to the decision of the Halifax Commission, he admitted that it was true that the commercial intercourse, buying supplies, &c.,

Pat Harris's Box at the Ball.

From the Chicago News.

Quite a little story is told of the adventures of the Fresident at the Saltimore ball. He and Mrs. Cleveland were to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Gill, who are recognized as the leaders of aristocratic society in Saltimore and have many millions. At the Academy of Music, where the ball was held, are only four boxes, two of which are on a level with the stage and the others with the gallery. These boxes were sold at auction, Robert Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad purchasing one and Fat Harris the other. Mr. Gill, it was understood by the managers of the affair, was to have the other lower box, and to take care of the President's party, or at least the more im portant members of it, while Mr. Garrett was to take the rest. To the surprise of every one, however, Pat Marris, who was formerly an attaché of a circus, and now owns a dime museum, came in at the sale and bid against Mr. Gill for the other box. Garrett got his box for \$250, but Pat Harris run the bidding on the other up so \$4,100. Gill followed him to \$1,000, but fell out there, and it was knocked off to the museum man.

and it was knocked off to the museum man.

All sorts of persuasion was used on Harris to get him to surreader the box so that it might be used for the entertainment of the President, but he said he had bought it for his own use and would be giad to entertain the President himself. This, of course, would not do, and the aristocracy of Baltimore were horrified. The perplexing problem of entertaining the President was solved, however, in an awkward way. Mrs. Gill, the President of the obarity for whose harest the health of the property of the second of the second of the president of the obarity for whose harest the health of the president of the obarity for whose harest the health of the president of the obarity for whose harest the health of the president of the obarity for whose harest the health of the president of the obarity for whose harest the health of the president of the obarity for whose harest the health of the president of the obarity for whose harest the health of the president of the obarity for whose harest the health of the obarity for whose harest the obarity for whose hares the President of the charity for whose benefit the ball was intended, whose guests Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were to be, and who was to open the ball with the President, while her husband escorted Mrs. Cleveland, fell suddenly and con Democratic party be brought to unite upon Thurman.

Trumbuil. Carlisis, or Randall, or upon one or other of the half dozen popular New Yorkers who could carry fell upon Mr. Garrett, who had the other box. This hange of arrangements made much confusion. The President's party arrived at the station in Baltimore at By c'olock, and was detained there till 6%, so as to reach the ball at 10 c'clock precibely and lead the grand march on the fleor. This part of the programme was carried having misunderstood his part or having been mising formed, did not reach the place till 10:25, under the sup position that the entree was to be at half past she hour.
Thus for half an hour the President and Mrs. Cleve-land were kept standing in the foyer and the crowd, and the former, being punctuality itself, and always impa tient at delay, came very near losing his temper and getting his rheumatic legs tired. But Mr. Garrett came at last, the procession was formed, and the rest of the programme was carried out to the letter. As Mr. Car other guests, while Pat Harris, the museum man, with s hotel clerk for his guest, smiled grimly from the other box on the angry managors.

Joe Blackburn and Mr. Lincoln. From the Chicago News.

Senator Joe Blackburn tells a story of Abranam Lincoln that was never printed before. He says:
"When I was 19 years of age I located in Chicago, and commenced the practice of law. One of my first cases was in the United States Court, which was presided over by Justice McLean of the United States Supreme Cour and Judge Drummend of the Illinois Circuit. The op poeing counsel was lasse N. Arnold, then at the head of the Chicago bar. I had filed a domurrer to Mr. Arnold's pleadings in the cause, and when the case was reached on the calendar I was quite nervous at having such formidable and experienced autagonist, while the dig-nity of the tribunal and the presence of a large number of lawyers in the court all sided to increase my timidity and embarrasament. I was young, inexperienced, and naturally felt diffident and nervous; in fact, I was will ing that any disposition should be made of the case, ac I could get rid of it. I was ready to adopt any sugges tion of the opposing counsel which would relieve me from my embarrassing situation. I wanted to get away from the ordeal as soon as possible. Mr. Arnold made an argument in which he criticised my domurrer in manner that greatly tended to increase my confusion. However, I had to make an effort. I said but little

and that in a very bewildered manner, and was about ready to sit down and let the case go by defanit, as it wers, when a tail, homely, loose-jointed man sitting in the bar, whom I had noticed as giving close attention to the case, arose and addressed the court in behalf of the position I had assumed in my feeble argument, making the points so clear that when he closed the Court at eace sustained my demurrer. I did not know who my volunteer friend was, but Mr. Arnold got up and at-tempted to rebuke him for invariering in the matter, when I for the first time heard that he was. Abs Lincoln

of Springdeld. "Mr. Lincoln, in his good-natured reply to Mr. Arnoid's strictures on his interference, said that he claimed the privilers of giving a young lawyer a boos when struggling with his first case, especially if he wa pitied against an experienced practitioner. Of course I thanked him, and departed from the court as proud as a Field Marshal. I never saw Mr. Lincoln again, and he died without ever knowing who the young, strug ling lawyer was he had assisted and rescued from de foat in his maiden effort before a United States tribuna

NEW BRUKSWICK, Feb, 1 .- Jere Van Rensse izer was tried to-day for an attempted assault upon 15-year-old Tillie Fern, who was employed in Van Bensse by the young man's family to keep the matter fro public on account of the model disgrace attached to a public trial. Young Yan Kensselser, why is he years old, is less fair in his set of fashlonable young sed to trial consumed all day, and the defence proceed to but any witnesses on the stand. The jury radered a vertice of guilty of simple stand, the jury radered a vertice so that the constraint of the process of the sand. The jury radered a vertice of guilty of simple stand. The jury for which is three meaning in the country jail.

Some months ago THE St. Printed a story of a Reress county farmer who went to Castle Garden and picked out for a wife from and ag the immigrants Anna famos, a roung Iriob girl. A grired of her, and she left him, and an Bonday aim to we arrested in Faternal But to the heading left had been trank. But we heat to the heading resteed ay, being too in to be ' to the county joil.

THE PIGHT AGAINST POOL BEER,

Liquer Men Benounce the Excles Con

stenors for Baising the License For. At the meeting of the Central Association of Liquor Dealers yesterday reports were received from all but one or two of the local asso ciations representing their unanimous and en-thusiastic approval of the proposed boycott of pool beer. The association decided to hold a mass meeting, to which all dealers should be invited, the time and place to be determined

by the Executive Committee.

A diversion was created at this point by the announcement that the Commissioners of Excise had decided to raise the liquor dealers' licenses from \$75 to \$200 a year, and intense indignation was expressed on all hands. Adolph Nelson of the association's Excise Committee said that this action was asurprise to his committee and a piece of bad faith on the part of the Commission. He had met the Commission but a day before this action was taken, and they had not intimated anything of

taken, and they had not intimated anything of such an intention.

Ex-Assemblyman Maher thought it was time for the liquor dealers to look out for themselves. They had the power and should exercise it. He pointed out that, save in this city. Brooklyn, and one or two other cities of the State, Excise Commissioners were elected by the people. Here they are appointed, and are responsible to nobody. He suggrested a law legislating the present Commissioners out of office, and providing for the election of their successors.

legislating the present Commissioners out of office, and providing for the election of their successors.

George J. Kranz spoke of "the scalawag Commissioners appointed by a scalawag Mayor," and denounced their action in surreptitiously raising the license fee as a movement in conjunction with the temperance people and the lager beer browers. He predicted that the result would be a loss of \$100,000 to the city, because many dealers who were now paying a \$75 license could not afford to pay \$200, and the gross receipts would therefore be greatly reduced.

Mr. Holland offered a resolution directing the Excise Committee to have a bill prepared for presentation to the Legislature providing for the election of three Commissioners of Excise for this city, whose annual salary should be \$5.000 cach, and who should give sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of their duty. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Excise Committee was also directed to express to the Excise Commissioners the indignation of the association at their course; to file with them a strong protest against their action, and to demand a single grade of license for all dealers, whether in beer or liquor.

The defection of Valentipe Loewer, brower, at Forty-first street and Tenth avenue, from the brewers' pool was announced and received with appliause, and the prediction that it was the beginning of the break.

The Hawaline Treety.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The President, in response to the resolution of the House adopted on Jan. 22, calling for "a copy of the treaty or securentian proposed to the Senste and ratified by that body between the United States and the Government of the Hawaiian the United States and the Government of the Hawaiian Islands," to-day transmitted a report of the Secretary of State on the subject with accompanying papers. He says that no convention whatever has been agreed to and ratified by the President and Senate, as is recited in the preamble to the resolution.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of State embodies the text of the supplementary treaty extending the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty seven years, and a transcript of the proceedings of the Senate of Jan. 20, on which day a resolution was adopted ratifying the treaty, but with the amendment ceding Fearl Siver harbor to the United States for a coaling station. The amendment made by the Senate-propries approval of the Karcuttve and the action of the Hawaiian authorities before the transaction can be considered complete.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 1.-In its report in favor of the bill providing clerks for Senators and Representa-tives who are not Chairmen of committees, the Committee on Revision of the Laws expresses the belief that clerks are necessary to relieve members of Con-gress from a drudgery which takes up a good portion of gress from a druggery which takes up a good portion of their time. It comments on the fact that many members are obliged to simpley secretaries at their own expense, and eavis: "Many of the Representatives, especially from the Southerp States, are poor men, and cannot maintain a family in Washington on a less salary than now allowed by law. It is not to the interest of the public at large that poor men of a high order of talent should be driven and kept out of Congress through the measureness of the salary, and thus the business of legislation be intrusted to the millionaires and men of wealth."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the Speaker of the House an answer by the Director of the Mint to the House reso a table, from which it appears that the cost of the bul-lion delivered on monthly purchase during the past fiscal year was \$60,800,000, and the first six months of the current fiscal year the cost of the munthly purchases of bullon was \$100,800,000. During the first six months of the current fiscal year, said, the coinage \$10,800,801,801, 100,000,000,000. In that month life the coinage fail be-low \$2,000,000. In that month life the coinage fail be-new \$2,000,000. In that month life the pur-chase delivered was \$1,578,876, from which the belonge was \$1,800,000. The director says it will be seen year table that the law has been complied with during the past fiscal year, as well as for the remaining six months of the calendar year 1880.

A Book Clerk Takes \$80.000.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.-John D. Lisle, discounput in an appearance on Saturday last, while an inves tigation of the accounts of the bank was being made by

An Actor Assaulted by the Manness.

STRACUSE, Feb. 1.-Charles Barringer, leading man in "Passion's Slave," which is being played this week in the Grand Opera House, declined to appear iss evening because in the matines performance the fo lights were not operated to suit him. When manage lights were not operated to suit him. When manager George W. Wynnett went to his botal to see about it they had a quarrel and Wynnett assaulted Barringer. By-standers parted them, and at the evening performance R. J. Dillon took Barringer's part. Barringer caused the arrest of Wynnett cave, but one examination in the police court he was discharged. Barringer asserts that Wynnett assaulted him in Albany, and that the trouble is really because he has complained about the conduct of Miss Carr, a member of the company, who, he says, is a favorite of Wynnett.

The Stallion Volunteer Clay Sold for 28,000 MIDDLETOWN. N. Y., Feb. 1.—Mr. J. D. Willis, for thirteen years proprietor of the Grange County Stock Farm, near this place, has decided, following the example of Mr. Charles Backman of Stony Ford. to se example of Mr. Charles Backman of Stony Ford, to sell his stock and retire from the business. He sold to-day to Mr. R. R. Rosa, the well-known Canada breeder, his seven-year-old stallion Volunteer Clay, by Harry Clay, dam by Volunteer, for \$5,000. Among Mr. Willie's sold dam by Volunteer, for \$5,000. Among Mr. Willie's sold is Uld Harry IClay, the renownedhire of the ramous Clay strain, now in his 34th year, and long retired from the stud. The old horse is carefully groomed and attended, and Iced on bettern Frantie, but his attenuit is violating fasting, and it is doubtful if he lives to enter on his 35th year, in May next.

State Milliary Assetiation

ALBANY, Feb. 1.-The annual meeting of the State Military Association convened in Cobs Armory this morning with a large attendance. President George D. Scott of New York delivered his address, making se D. Scott of New York delivered his address, making several recommendations, among which was one that the annual appropriation for the National Guard be increased to \$500,000. Several amendments to the ordering one for an appropriation of \$1,300 for each battery of six guns, and adding a Licutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals, were preposed.

Cabinet Meeting. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Cabinet meeting

WABBINGTON, Feb. 1.—The caseins meeting to day was attended by all the members. One of the principal topics of discussion was the Hawsian treaty and the amendment made to it by the Senate. Contrary to expectation, the Inter-State Commerce bill was not laken up for consideration, and so far as known anti-age was easid to indicate the probable action of the Fresident thereon. It is surmised that the President will amount a bis views on the subject to the Cabinet at its next meeting on Thursday.

Edison Benten in an English Court. LONDON, Feb. 1.-In the action brought by the Edison-Swan electric light interest against the Wood-house-Rawson interest for infringement of the Diain-tiffs' patents, decision was readered to-day is favor of the piaintiffs. The defendants will carry the case on ap-peal to the House of Lords.

Suicide of a Physician. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 1 .- Dr. Mott Alexan-

der committed sucide this afternoon by taking five grains of morphine. He was one of the leading physi-cians of Knozville, but had recently been dissipated. He left a note asylms: "I die with malice toward none. I go to hail. Tell my son to go to heaven." Dr. Alexan-der was a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons of the Pension Department.

Walt Whitman's Possion, WASHINGTON, Pab. 1.-In reporting favorably

the bill to pursion Walt Whitman at the rate of \$20 per month, the House Committee on Invalid Pensions says the post dedicated himself during the war to the uncreasins cars, as a volunteer nurse, of our sick and wounded soldiers, and his simest devotional ministrations were well known to the citizens of Washington.

BISMARCE, Feb. 1.-Gov. Plerce yesterday his resignation, to take effect at once. Gov. Pierce im-mediately turned the office ever to the Tarritorial Sec-retary. Mr. McCormick, who will act until 2 dage Church a confirmed. Gov. Pierce starts East today.

Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror of coutemporary history as Tits Wasser Sps. 81 a year. When the liver fails to act and you are billows and out of sorts um Dr. Jayne's Sanaijve Fills to bring about a healthy action of the liver and remove all districtions

DR. M'GLYNN'S STATEMENT.

He to at Work Getting it Ready—A Report Dr. McGlynn did not leave his brother-in-

law's house, 210 East 105th street yesterday. He spent part of the day in preparing his statement. Dr. Shrady said last evening that Dr. McGlynn told him that he (Dr. McGlynn) visited the rectory in Twenty-ninth street on Saturday night last, and then returned in a carriage to 105th street. Dr. Shrady was not pleased that Dr. McGiynn took the risk. He did not know about it until it was done. Dr. Shrady added that the report that Dr. Mo-Glynn's mind was impaired was without founlation. Dr. Shrady did not believe that Dr. McGlynn had said that he was going to Rome as

soon as he was well enough.

Michael Martin has resigned from the
Parishioners Committee, It is at Mr. Martin's Michael Martin has residency from the Parishioners' Committee, It is at Mr. Martin's residence, 455 Third avenue, that the committee has met. Mr. Martin, who is a member of the Tammany Society, said yesterday that he was with the committee in opposing Father Donnelly, but now that Father Colton had taken charge of the parish he goes in for Father Colton. He explains that the reason why he accepted membership on the committee was because he was in favor of law and order, and now he is onposed to the committee's proposed mass meeting because it will be attended by people outside of the parish who cannot have common cause with the parish who cannot have common causes with the parish honers. Mr. Martin says the committee should now reached the resolution recommending the parishioners to leave their pocketbooks at home when they go to church.

The troubis in the parish has been caused. Mr. Martin adds, by Police Captain Ryan and Father Donnelly, He believes in atanding by the Church and Father Colton. Finally, Mr. Martin declared that he is a steadiest friend of Dr. McGiynn: that the McGiynn fund ought to grow, and he believes that the majority of the committee will agree with him in these views within a week.

Father Donnelly is still at St. Stephen's rectory, and he will remain there for several days.

MR. BEE'S DINAPPEARANCE.

A Jersey City Lawrer Leaves Some Bobts

Cornellus S. See, a Jersey City lawyer and politician, has disappeared. Financial em-barasements, it is said, are the cause of his flight. Lawyer See was last seen in Jersey City on Friday. He lived with his wife and three children in a neatly furnished house on Avenue D. Pamrapo. At the house it was said

Avenue D. Pamrapo. At the house it was said yesterday that he had not been there since Friday and his wife professed to know nothing of his whereabouts.

See was the executor and trustee of the estate of James Harper deceased, having been appointed by the Hudeon County Orphan Court. The estate was ivalued at \$80,000, and See managed it from 1880 up to July last, when he turned it over to Michael J. Martin. It was said at that time that Mr. See had not honestly managed the estate, The heirs asked for an accounting, and when it was made the heirs filed forly objections to it. The Orphans' Court took testimony, and the case was closed on Wednesday last, but no decision was rendered, According to the evidence given in behalf of the heirs, there is a shortage of about \$5,000. Counsel for Mr. See claimed, however, that the lawyer as executor and trustee was entitled to double commission, which, if allowed by the Court, would more than make the shortage good. The fear of an unfavorable decision is believed to have caused Mr. See's sudden disappearance.

The missing lawyer is also the executor to another estate, He is known to have numerous creditors for small amounts.

See is one of the best known men in Jersey City, and as a lawyer he enjoyed a good reputation. He served two terms as Assemblyman, and is at present the Chairman of the Hudson County Republican General Committee. yesterday that he had not been there since

\$197 FOR A POUND OF COAL A Cauadian Farmer's Adventure with New York Confidence Mon,

A tall countryman carrying a gripsack went into Chief Drummond's office, in the Post Office build-ing, yesterday, and said that he had come here from Canada, and that he had been swindled by a young "I'm sorry he didn't give the counterfeits to you, At this the Canadian hurried away without even tell-ing his name. At this the Canadian harried away without even telling his name.

It was learned later, however, that he is Henry O,
Hill, whose home is near Stratford, Ontario, Canada. In
summer he is a far mer, but relia jewelry in the winter.
Not long ago he got the regulation letter from the
"green goods" man, offering to let him have some
beautiful ounierfreit for almost nothing. He shawered
the strategy of the regulation is the shawered
effy and put up at the international Hotel. He came on
the West Shore road. At the ferry a man dreased asia
policeman asked him where he wanted to go, and when
said the international Hotel took him into a sid
at tree and pointed out a saloon, over which was a lodging house.

ing house.

Illi was met in the office by two men, who took from him the two letters, and put him in a cab, which took the whole party to another saloon. There Hib thought he saw one of them put \$500 in greenbacks into a small hand satchel. When it was handed to him he gave the The best thing you can do," the "green goods" man all the best thing you can do," the "green goods" man all the to the depot and get off for home, and on't open the bar antil you set there."
They bundled fill into the only which took him to the depot. There he opened the bar. In it were two old newspapers and about a pound of hard coal.

BUNBEAMS

-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania has been presented witha Bible, with this note: "Hoxonep Six Accept this Bible from a woman of Philaderphia. 'Let his Bible be the anchor short for your liberties, and

practice its precepts.'-Gen. U. 8 Grant. -Forty years ago Levi Knaus, then a young man, was committed to the Reading a mahouse. He is said to have then made a yow never to speak again! and apparently he has kept it, for he has remained there all these years and no one has ever heard him speak. He hears well. -One of the shortest bills, if not the

shoriest, ever introduced in any Legislature is that re-cently presented by Mr. Grover of Maine, which read: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent-atives in Legislature assembled, as follows: Hec. 1—The dog is hereby declared to be a domestic animal. Sec. 2-This act shall take effect when approved." -A review called Der Frauenfeind, or "Enemy of Woman," is to be started in Vienna. The editor, Herr Grose, has set before himself the object of emanci-pating man from his subjection to "that doll, woman,

whom idiots idealize and fools bow down before as to a divinity." He cave that there are exceptions to this denunciation, and generously exempts whole classes of the sex from the scope of his review. -With regard to glacier ice, a curious the Aletsch glacier, situated between the Jungfrau and the valley of the Haute Rhour, if it were cut into blocks of the size of the Faris Bourse, and these blocks were put side by side, would furnish sufficient ice to form a double ring round the earth along the equator. Most of the Swiss glaciers are far too difficult of access to make it probable that they should ever be utilized for indus-

-After the close of the services in the Methodist Church of Switzer, Ind., the other evening, a number of young men waiting for their girls blocked the doorways, and retarded the exit of the large congregation. Pastor Howard asked the boys to get out of the others hurried after. Fmith had the preacher arrested, and he was fined \$1 and costs. He has appealed the

ease and flied a charge against Smith for disturbing a religious meeting.

—State Senator Keller of Minnesota is well-known there for his eccentricities of speech and for his big heart. A citizen tells of the first time he saw the Senator. The citizen went into a little grocery store in Rotheay one winter's day and found a crowd sur-rounding a big fat drummer who sat on a beer keg, with his knees agreed apart, while a little man knelt before him and bebbed his head up and down between the drammer's knees. Every time the drammer falled to catch the little man's head he had to treat the crowd. At the sud of an hour's performance the drammer was dead broke and the crowd in a happy frame of mind.

The little man who dodged so well was Keller. -About a year ago a Chinaman went from Portland, Oregon, to Missouri. He now writes back to his former employer and says: "It seem: fate decidedly go egainst me. Every attempt fulled. Courage has deserted ma. Hopes have vanished. God only knows how hard I struggled in the past year. But that spark of bright hope died young in this barren land. The Chinese on here is small and cannot pay me a fair commission for selling provisions, rice, soap, starch &c. I am at present teaching school, which affords me income shough to keep me. Besides these hindrances, my poor mother annoys me arcestly. She ulead tearfully for my return. While her son is in such a plight, it raises a smile on my sad countenance to learn that she has ac-lected a wife for me. I consider that my present state of life is a total wreck. But I expect to see the sun of

BOND OF STMPATHY. How the boy and pedagogue on The toboggan Down the chute,
And when they reach the level,
Go like the _____ Drukens

nd when, next more, the urchin can't decide hether he should multiply or divide, se master estuct find the heart to shide the kid was whom he said That side